

WOULD LEARN OF
STANDARD OIL'S
CONNECTION HERE

Joint Legislative Committee Questions Manager of Waters-Pierce Co. in Regard to Terminal Charges.

CLAIMED IGNORANCE OF
RATES THAT ARE PAID

Former Attorney-General Crow and Successor, Hadley, Present at Hearing—Standard Does Not Compete in St. Louis.

The joint committee of the Senate and House resumed, Saturday morning, its investigation into the question of terminal and switching charges. The meeting was held at the Southern Hotel. Chairman Gardner presided, and Attorney-General Hadley and former Attorney-General Crow were present to assist in the examination of witnesses.

Inquiries concerning the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. and its connection with the Standard Oil Co. were made in the course of an attempt to learn if the Waters-Pierce Co. paid the Terminal company any sum of money for the privilege of piping its oil across the river.

C. E. Eckhardt, manager of the Waters-Pierce company in St. Louis for eight years, was the chief witness along this line. He said he knew nothing of the traffic arrangements, and referred the committee to Andrew H. Finley of the company, who, he said, had charge of that branch of the business. He said he did not know what price was paid by the company to the Terminal association for hauling cars of lubricating oil, which is too heavy to be piped, across the bridge, and did not know whether the company paid anything to the bridge company on account of the three pipe lines through which the illuminating oil is piped.

Mr. Eckhardt said he knew nothing of the Standard Oil, but admitted that the Standard Oil did not come into competition with the Waters-Pierce company in St. Louis, although it did compete in St. Louis, Clinton and other points in the state. He could not explain why St. Louis was the only large city in the country in which the Standard Oil Co. did not compete for business.

The Waters-Pierce company, he said, supplied about 75 per cent of the St. Louis trade, and small competitors had the remainder. The company, he said, had recently reduced the price of illuminating oils here; he supposed the Standard Oil Co. did the same, but he did not know.

He said his company had oil tanks at Jefferson City, Mexico and Columbia, and, under questioning by Mr. Crow, admitted that a competitor at Jefferson City had gone out of business. He denied that the competitor was "forced" out of business.

"I suppose that he could not meet the competition," he said.

His company, he said, bought its oil from several companies, as well as from the Standard. One company he named was the Atlantic Refining Co. of Pennsylvania. The company had its own tank cars, he said, but at times required others and rented them from the Union Tank Line, which, he understood, was owned by the Standard. He said the cars were rented from this company because it was the largest owner of tank cars.

He said so far as he knew H. Clay Pierce was the only stockholder in the Waters-Pierce company, but he supposed there were others.

Interesting revelations as to the manner of the bridge "octopus" in the matter of coal shipments were brought out by the testimony of Gustave Boehmer of the Boehmer Coal Co., which handles 100 carloads daily.

Mr. Boehmer's testimony was that the Terminal's charges for hauling a car of coal across the bridge and switching it to yards on the Terminal tracks was \$12 for hauling grain, he said, the price of the same service was half. He has a yard in Webster, Mo., where he hauls coal, and he said he had to haul a ton of coal from his mines near Belleville to the east end of the bridge, and 30 cents to get it from the east end of the bridge to his St. Louis yards.

He said the cars to be delivered on Terminal lines were seldom delayed, but delays when switching to other lines were necessary were frequent.

Mr. Boehmer volunteered the statement that the Terminal also had its troubles. He declared he knew the company paid \$25,000 for a tract of land not worth \$500, for the sole reason that it wanted to improve its yard facilities.

"Afraid to Testify."

L. K. Robbins, of the St. Louis Well Drilling Co., said he spoke for 51 firms and companies in his line of business, most of whom were afraid to testify because they were sure to be made victims of the railroad companies through discrimination.

He said the bridge toll on a carload of freight such as he hauls is \$5, his net profit at 400 west, where the cars were loaded. He declared it did no good to protest to railroad officials; they paid no attention to complaints.

Police Asked to Find Boy.

Relatives of Fred Gauer, 11 years old, of Clinton asked the police Saturday to help them find him. He left his home Thursday at noon and has not been seen by his relatives since. They are unable to account for his absence. He is 4 ft. 10 in. tall, weighs 100 lbs., has light brown hair, brown eyes and wears a double-breasted black coat, gray knee pants, blue sweater and gray

TRAIL BURGLAR
HOIRS; ARREST
HIM AT WORK

On Foot and Street Cars, Two Detectives Keep in Sight of Him Just to See What He'll Do and Then Nab Him.

WATCH HIM TRY DOOR;
THEN MAKE CAPTURE

Prisoner Says It Is His Home, but Persons There Deny It—Later He Confesses Himself an Ex-Convict.

Detectives Witte and Lahey of Chief Desmond's staff engaged Friday night in the adventure of trailing a burglar for more than an hour, riding upon a street car with him, following him through streets, shadowing him in an alley, and, finally, arresting him just when, as they believe, he was breaking in at the rear door of a residence at the corner of Webster avenue and Magazine street.

The detectives covered their man and he had but recently ended a 10-year term in the Iowa prison for a burglary, in which he shot and wounded a policeman and was himself wounded.

The St. Louis police had been advised that Wilson was here.

It 11 o'clock Friday night Detectives Witte and Lahey saw him at Ninth and Market streets. They resolved to follow him and see what he would do. He boarded a Market street car and went west. The officers boarded the same car. He got off at Webster avenue and Magazine street.

The detectives dropped off 100 yards further. They say he walked around in a suspicious way, and finally went into an alley and sneaked around looking at the back of the house and finally tried to go up on the back stoop of a house and tried the door, when they rushed him and caught him.

He is locked up at the Four Courts awaiting the action of the warrant officers.

HOME EMPLOYMENT MAN HELD

Thompson Charged With Using Mails in Fraudulent Scheme.

Charles W. Thompson, who was arrested Thursday on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was held in custody before United States Commissioner Gray Saturday morning and was bound over to await action of the federal grand jury and his bail fixed at \$750. He asserted he could give bond.

Thompson, if charged, admitted for persons to write letters for him at \$25 a hundred. Those who answered his advertisements he sent a circular, asking for \$1 for "instructions and supplies." When he received the responses, he would send a copy of a letter to be copied and mailed under the name of the writer to the person to whom the letter was written. The person to whom the letter was written would be instructed to send the writer and become a member of Thompson's force. Out of the \$100 so received, the writer was to retain \$25 and send Thompson \$75.

Thompson denied the assertion of the inspectors that he made \$1000 through the scheme. He had three offices in St. Louis.

Thompson, if charged, admitted for persons to write letters for him at \$25 a hundred. Those who answered his advertisements he sent a circular, asking for \$1 for "instructions and supplies." When he received the responses, he would send a copy of a letter to be copied and mailed under the name of the writer to the person to whom the letter was written. The person to whom the letter was written would be instructed to send the writer and become a member of Thompson's force. Out of the \$100 so received, the writer was to retain \$25 and send Thompson \$75.

Thompson denied the assertion of the inspectors that he made \$1000 through the scheme. He had three offices in St. Louis.

Thompson, if charged, admitted for persons to write letters for him at \$25 a hundred. Those who answered his advertisements he sent a circular, asking for \$1 for "instructions and supplies." When he received the responses, he would send a copy of a letter to be copied and mailed under the name of the writer to the person to whom the letter was written. The person to whom the letter was written would be instructed to send the writer and become a member of Thompson's force. Out of the \$100 so received, the writer was to retain \$25 and send Thompson \$75.

Thompson denied the assertion of the inspectors that he made \$1000 through the scheme. He had three offices in St. Louis.

Thompson, if charged, admitted for persons to write letters for him at \$25 a hundred. Those who answered his advertisements he sent a circular, asking for \$1 for "instructions and supplies." When he received the responses, he would send a copy of a letter to be copied and mailed under the name of the writer to the person to whom the letter was written. The person to whom the letter was written would be instructed to send the writer and become a member of Thompson's force. Out of the \$100 so received, the writer was to retain \$25 and send Thompson \$75.

Thompson denied the assertion of the inspectors that he made \$1000 through the scheme. He had three offices in St. Louis.

SHOOK FINGER AT
M'CAFFERY FOR
NOT ANSWERING

Representative Kleinschmidt and Ex-Election Commissioner in a Tilt When Latter Would Not Tell Amount of Contribution.

AKINS' TESTIMONY IS
RULED OUT OF ORDER

E. S. Lewis, Treasurer of the Folk Campaign Fund, Tells Investigators More Republicans Than Democrats Contributed.

The House committee appointed to investigate campaign expenditures during the recent campaign in Missouri resumed its sessions at the Southern Hotel Saturday morning after a recess of several days.

Edward S. Lewis, vice-president of the Hargadine-McKittick Dry Goods Co. and treasurer of the Folk campaign fund, was the first witness to testify. Mr. Lewis repeated in effect his testimony Saturday morning that between \$200 and \$300,000 was collected for the Folk fund, and Nelson McLeod's statement that \$21,000 was all that had been expended, witness said that he had no exact knowledge of the total amount collected, and for that reason had stated that it was from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and that he saw no discrepancy in the two statements.

When asked how it was that Mr. Folk was ignorant of the fund being raised for his campaign, when everybody in the state seemed to know all about it, witness replied that the matter was not of general knowledge, and was not brought to Mr. Folk's attention. There was such general ignorance, he said, that he had heard it stated at Hannibal that a fund of \$400,000 was being raised.

Witness then stated, replying to questions, that contributions were not solicited from corporations, because Mr. Folk's friends were opposed to such action; that he had no knowledge of the alleged fact that Mr. Folk had been in politics for 10 years, past that he, witness, was not a member of the Jefferson Club; that he had voted for McKinley in 1896 and 1900, and for Parker in 1904; that the money contributed for Folk's campaign was given by Republicans, that more came from Republicans than from Democrats, and that the movement in behalf of Folk was undertaken for the good of the state of Missouri.

The committee now in session consists of three Republicans, Representatives Stewart and Warren, and Democrat, Representative Adams and Kleinschmidt of Jefferson, and two Democrats, Conklin of Carroll and Simmons of Shelby.

Thomas J. Akins, former chairman of the Republican state committee, was the next witness. He testified concerning the campaign fund expended under his management, but his testimony was ruled out on the ground that it had no bearing on the recent campaign investigation.

Judge James McCaffery, former election commissioner, followed Mr. Akins as a witness. He was asked concerning his own contribution to the Democratic fund, and stated that he had contributed, but declined to state the amount of his contribution. Quite a lively tilt took place between witness and Representative Kleinschmidt during the course of questioning, intended to bring out details of the handling of the Democratic fund, but little new was developed.

The trouble between Representative Kleinschmidt and Judge McCaffery at one moment became so threatening that Chairman Stewart had to intervene. Representative Kleinschmidt insisted upon learning the amount of witness' contribution to the party fund.

"I contributed what I thought was right," replied Judge McCaffery. "I gave what I thought I owed the party."

"Aha!" he cried. "You object to this question, do you?"

"Don't shake your finger at me!" hotly retorted McCaffery. "I won't stand it!"

At which point Chairman Stewart intervened and the examination closed. At noon the committee adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

At 1:30 o'clock the committee resumed its session. Mr. Lewis was called to the stand and testified that he had no exact knowledge of the total amount collected, and for that reason had stated that it was from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and that he saw no discrepancy in the two statements.

When asked how it was that Mr. Folk was ignorant of the fund being raised for his campaign, when everybody in the state seemed to know all about it, witness replied that the matter was not of general knowledge, and was not brought to Mr. Folk's attention. There was such general ignorance, he said, that he had heard it stated at Hannibal that a fund of \$400,000 was being raised.

Witness then stated, replying to questions, that contributions were not solicited from corporations, because Mr. Folk's friends were opposed to such action; that he had no knowledge of the alleged fact that Mr. Folk had been in politics for 10 years, past that he, witness, was not a member of the Jefferson Club; that he had voted for McKinley in 1896 and 1900, and for Parker in 1904; that the money contributed for Folk's campaign was given by Republicans, that more came from Republicans than from Democrats, and that the movement in behalf of Folk was undertaken for the good of the state of Missouri.

WOMAN THREW
CARBOLIC ACID
IN HOWE'S FACE

Former Stenographer Nearly Blinded the Chairman of the Republican City Committee in His Office.

SOME FLUID STRUCK NEAR
EYE, REST SPATTERED WALL

Known as "Miss Mamie," Woman Pushed Her Way to His Desk Victim, Sent Home in Carriage Is About Today.

Carbolic acid was thrown in the face of Jephtha D. Howe, chairman of the Republican city central committee, in his office in the Commercial building, at 6 o'clock Friday evening, by a young woman who was formerly his stenographer.

A considerable quantity of the caustic liquid was thrown. A portion of it struck one side of his face near his eye. The rest spattered the wall back of the chair in which he was sitting.

The throwing of the acid was the dramatic climax to an interview which had been carried on in an undertone.

The young woman rode to the third floor of the Commercial building in the elevator and entered the suite of offices occupied by Mr. Howe and his brother, Alphonso. Another young woman, Mr. Howe's present stenographer, was sitting at a desk in the reception room. Crossing the reception room without heeding the presence of the stenographer, the caller passed into Mr. Howe's private office and drew the door partially shut after her.

For some time the stenographer and Alphonso Howe, who was in another office, heard Howe and his visitor conversing in subdued tones. Her words were earnest and insistent.

Suddenly there was a quick movement in the room and a cry of pain from Mr. Howe.

The woman ran from the office and down the two flights of stairs to the street and disappeared. She was weeping bitterly.

Alphonso Howe and the stenographer rushed into Jephtha Howe's office and found him in great pain from the acid which had struck his face.

After he had been treated by Dr. Suggitt, on the floor above, his brother called a carriage and he was sent to his home at 5025 Minerva avenue.

Saturday morning he was able to leave his home and go down town, with the upper part of his face bandaged.

The young woman who threw the acid is well remembered by Commercial building tenants as a strikingly attractive woman who was Mr. Howe's stenographer up to a year ago. To the other stenographers in the building she was familiarly known as Miss Mamie.

Mr. Howe has taken a prominent part in local Republican politics. He was at one time Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and was chairman of the Republican central committee during the recent campaign. Later an attempt was made to oust him from the chairmanship, but it failed.

Such a quantity of the acid was thrown by the young woman that the pungent odor of the drug hung about the office Saturday morning, and the wall back of Mr. Howe's desk showed where part of it had struck.

At the home of Mr. Howe Saturday morning it was stated that he was not at home. Mrs. Howe said that the family had no statement to make in reference to the episode.

Dr. L. Suggitt of 424 Commercial building, who gave first aid to Mr. Howe, said Saturday: "Mr. Howe rushed into my office and stated that a woman had thrown carbolic acid into his right eye. I had him recline on a couch and, opening the lids, I found that a white film had spread over the cornea, obscuring the pupil. Knowing that alcohol contracts carbolic acid, I unscrewed the top of an alcohol lamp and saturated cotton with the contents and bound the cotton to his eye. I then called up several oculists and Dr. Post of Twenty-seventh and Locust streets came to the office and took charge of Mr. Howe."

The Mississippi valley is smiling under clear sunshine and crisp breezes. The Mississippi is rising steadily under the influence of the melting snow, and it is expected that the ice will break up gradually and disappear within the next week.

The Mississippi valley is smiling under clear sunshine and crisp breezes. The Mississippi is rising steadily under the influence of the melting snow, and it is expected that the ice will break up gradually and disappear within the next week.

"NO GOOD," CONDUCTOR
SPURNED COIN OF 1851;
SUIT ASKS FOR \$1500

Miss Viola Rogers, Whose Silver Half-Dime Rejected, Was Put Off Car Between Streets, Demands Enough Damages to Pay for 30,000 Such Fares.

The refusal of a street car conductor to accept a silver half-dime, coinage of 1851, in payment of a 5-cent street car ride is the basis of a suit for enough damages to pay 30,000 such fares. The petition was filed in the Circuit court Saturday.

Miss Viola Rogers, who lives at the Hamilton Hotel with her mother and brother, Harry A. Rogers, is the plaintiff, and the St. Louis & Suburban Railroad Co. is the defendant.

Miss Rogers alleges the conductor said the half-dime was "no good," threw it back at her, and put her off the car on the company's alley right-of-way between two streets.

When the conductor threw the coin she caught it in her muff and saved it. It is "exhibit A" in the suit for damages. Miss Rogers has only returned from Shanghai, China, where she had lived for several years with another brother, while in Shanghai she contracted rheumatism which disabled her hands, and for many months she has been unable to carry a purse. Because of the rheumatism she left Shanghai for St. Louis.

Since coming here she has been spending a part of each day in the office of her brother. The morning of Feb. 17, when she started to leave the hotel for the office, her mother had no change except the half-dime. Miss Rogers took this and boarded a Suburban car. When the conductor came she tendered him the tiny disc of silver.

She alleges that he looked at it, de-

nounced it "no good" and demanded fare. Miss Rogers says she pleaded with him, but he spoke to her "crossly and rudely," stopped the car and ordered her off midway between street despite her request that she be taken to the nearest corner where she could exchange the half-dime for another coin at a store.

Miss Rogers alleges that she walked to the corner from where she was put off the car, and at a store there exchanged her half-dime for a regulation nickel. She asked that the half-dime be put aside until she called to take it up, and soon afterward it was redeemed to be made a part of the evidence.

Miss Rogers rode downtown on the nickel she had secured and went to her brother's office. When he came in a few moments later he found her crying bitterly. When she told her story he consulted Attorney J. H. Miller, who prepared a suit for \$1500 damages.

Miss Rogers and her lawyer do not think that \$1500 times the amount of the money involved in the dispute is too much to ask in payment for the humiliation, embarrassment and grief which Miss Rogers says she sustained. The amount sued for would be enough to pay for a train trip of approximately 20 miles over the Suburban every day for 41 years, 1 month and 19 days, or a total of about \$200 miles. If she could get judgment and begin riding tomorrow, she could ride daily until Sept. 18, 1941, or if the amount sued for had been recovered by a civil war soldier coming to St. Louis on a furlough, he could have commenced to take daily rides on the Suburban for his health, he could have kept it up through the era of horse cars, cable cars and trolley cars until Monday, when the last half-dime of the amount would be spent.

The sale of the Wainwright building at Seventh and Chestnut streets was reported in real estate circles Saturday afternoon to have been consummated.

The consideration is stated to have been \$900,000. The names of the purchasers were not made public, but they are said to have been a syndicate of local investors.

The sale is said to have been consummated by the Holbrook-Blackwelder company. Neither member of the firm was in the office of the company, but an employee said the building had been sold and for the amount stated, but he was not at liberty to tell any more about the sale.

The building has belonged to Ellis Wainwright, former St. Louis brewer, who has been living in Paris since an indictment was returned against him by the grand jury for bribery in connection with the passage of the Suburban franchise bill.

The building is at the northwest corner Seventh and Chestnut streets and is one of the best-appointed office buildings in the city.

President's Personal Friend

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Thomas St. John Gaffney of New York, who will be appointed consul-general at Dresden, Germany, and the President have been friends for years, and the appointment will be a personal one. Mr. Gaffney did effective work for Mr. Roosevelt before and after his nomination, and especially among the members of Catholic organizations.

Mr. Gaffney has been a prominent figure in Irish nationalist movements. He was a friend and co-worker of Charles Stewart Parnell. He has been prominently identified with the Republican party ever since he came to this country.

Festus J. Wade Urges Relief Fund for the Fire Sufferers.

In a private telegram to the Post-Dispatch from Festus J. Wade at Hot Springs the news reports of the hundreds left homeless and destitute by the fire are confirmed.

In connection with the movement which has already been suggested for a relief fund for the sufferers, Mr. Wade says:

"The district destroyed is largely occupied by poor people and St. Louis should contribute liberally to the relief fund."

THREE DEAD IN
\$1,000,000 BLAZE
AT HOT SPRINGS

Two Thousand Persons Left Homeless by Fire Which Destroys 100 Buildings and Devastates Southern Section of City.

WATER GIVES OUT AND
FIREMEN ARE POWERLESS

Hotel Guests Die in Rooms—Twenty Frenzied Prisoners Barely Escape Death in Jail—Public Buildings Are Destroyed

POST-DISPATCH SENDS
\$50 FOR RELIEF FUND.

This telegram was sent this morning to the mayor of Hot Springs:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Mayor, Hot Springs, Ark.: Draw on Post-Dispatch for \$50 for those made homeless by the fire. Will send more if needed. POST-DISPATCH.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 25.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the Grand Hotel here, and, fanned to a fury by a stiff wind which spread the flames to the south and west, and later, unbridled by the failure of the city water supply, threatened for a time to wipe the town of Hot Springs from the map.

At 11 o'clock the fire is still burning, and, while it is under control, the people are in dread lest a caprice of the wind should again fan the flames into activity.

At this hour the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. Three persons are known to have lost their lives and firemen fear that the list will be swelled to a dozen at least. Two thousand people have been rendered homeless and about one hundred public and business buildings have been destroyed.

The fire swept district is between Quail and Prospect streets, and among the buildings destroyed are the Grand Central Hotel, Lee House, Moody House, Platts Hotel, Columbia Hotel, the Courtland Hotel, First Methodist Church, Jewish Synagogue and Duffell's general store, one of the largest in the city.

Find Charred Bodies.

Three charred bodies, two women and a man, are reported to have been taken from the ruins of the Grand Central, and the firemen fear that there are several more dead in this hotel, but because of the intense heat searchers are unable to proceed with their work with any degree of speed.

The origin of the fire in the Grand Central Hotel is not known, but by the time the department arrived the flames had gained a big start, and the firemen turned their attention to the surrounding buildings, while those who hastened to the scene devoted themselves to routing the hotel guests.

Firemen made desperate efforts to check the spread of the flames, but the water supply failed and their only weapon was a bucket brigade, in which hundreds of volunteers took part.

The work of this force, inadequate at best, was greatly hampered by the want of frantic persons, who rushed about in a frenzy of excitement endeavoring to get some tidings of missing friends.

Hundreds Left Destitute.

While most of the hotels burned were of comparatively minor importance, and the guests from them can easily be accommodated in the other hostilities of the city, hundreds of residents have been made homeless and destitute by the disaster.

That the loss of life was not much greater is due largely to the efforts of Sheriff Williams and some of his deputies, who succeeded in rescuing 20 prisoners from the jail and transferring them to the new structure at a time when the building was on fire and when the streets were boiling and curving with crowds of fear.

The loss of the courthouse was attended by the destruction of many valuable records and documents which it will be impossible to replace.

While the fire has eaten itself out in the hotel district, it continues to spread in the residence section and at noon over one hundred homes have been wiped out and some two thousand people, many of them of the poorer classes, have been rendered destitute. A number of people in this district are missing, but the authorities believe that all will be accounted for when the confusion subsides, and that the loss of life will be confined to the hotel district.

Fortunately the direction of the wind carried the flames away from the wealthier section of the city and from the larger hotels and more expensive business buildings. Near the first fire the firemen were fighting the flames which were spreading in all directions, and the fire was not under control until the morning of Feb. 26.

The great Eastman Hotel, the largest in Hot Springs, and directly across the street from the Grand Central, was not destroyed, but the fire was not under control until the morning of Feb. 26.

Fire lines have been established and heavy batties of police and troops are forcing back the smoke and preventing the fire from spreading. The fire is not under control until the morning of Feb. 26.

CUSTER SURVIVOR IS GUILTY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—William M. said to be the last white survivor of Custer's massacre, who fought gallantly and was awarded for services, was arrested Saturday by police and is being held in the city jail.

HE JARRED DOOR; THEN RIFLED HOUSE

Burglar in Cabanne Worked Safely Despite Binging Bells, Securing Jewelry and Silver.

GIRL COULDN'T GET IN

Her Efforts Warned Intruder and He Escaped When She Ran for Policeman.

Just how much was secured by the burglar who entered the home of Alfred C. Carr of 5719 Cabanne avenue Friday night will not be known until Mr. and Mrs. Carr get home from Texas, where they have been spending a week.

During their absence from the city the house was left in charge of Miss Mary Berger, who says she expects Mr. and Mrs. Carr home Saturday night.

Miss Berger was out visiting Friday evening and when she returned home at 11 o'clock she found the side door, opening onto a walk at the west side of the house, barred.

This is the door always used by Miss Berger and when she found it could not be opened her suspicions were aroused.

Not far away from the residence she found Policeman Anderson of the Mounted district and together they returned to the house.

The burglar had evidently heard Miss Berger's attempt to open the side door and took advantage of her leaving the house to make his escape by the back door, which was found open.

The burglar alarm was ringing, caused by the opening of the back door by the robber as he made his exit.

Anderson telephoned to the Mounted station for aid and Sergeant Smith and Policeman Doherty were sent to the scene of the robbery.

Investigation showed that some of the family silverware, small articles of jewelry and valuable rings and pins, the latter taken from a jewel-box in Mrs. Carr's apartments, were secured by the burglar.

Miss Berger did not know just what jewelry Mrs. Carr had taken to Texas and cannot give the police any idea of the value of the missing articles, though it is thought that several hundred dollars worth of booty was secured.

DR. HARPER, DYING, TO RESUME LABORS

President of Chicago University Will Struggle for Public Good Until the End.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—To take liquid nourishment, President William B. Harper of the University of Chicago is fulfilling the expectations of the attending doctors for a speedy recovery from the immediate effects of the operation.

Although the news of the worst has been told Dr. Harper, and he realizes that his one hope of recovery lies in the success of the X-ray treatment, the fortitude and courage with which he has entered upon the period of convalescence has surprised the doctors and his family.

Dr. Harper will go back to his work at the university. He will resume hard labor and will be head of affairs at the school as formerly.

From the time of his recovery from the operation until he is forced to stop his work for good and all, the president's every action will be watched with interest by the university. He will resume his position as a university professor. "The great ends toward which he has been aiming will be presented to the world and the inevitable struggle against time and the inevitable made in the interest of public good."

HAD YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD

Cruiser Boston Puts In to San Francisco After Experience With Yellow Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The United States cruiser Boston has arrived here from Panama, via Acapulco. The Boston left here several months ago, accompanied by the other vessels of the Pacific squadron to the southern coast, but was later ordered to the Hawaiian Islands. While there, yellow fever broke out on board, causing the deaths of Dr. Otto Kahane, the ship's doctor, and Tom Matsumoto, a Japanese man. After these deaths occurred the ship was ordered north and left Panama. All sickness having passed, Capt. Miles, in command, decided to put into this port. Lieut. W. D. Leahy and Pharmacist W. S. Sackett were left in the hospital at Ancon, both ill with yellow fever.

LEFT TRAIL OF THEFTS.

Notes Found in Rooms Occupied by Postal Robber.

Notes and papers of a face value of more than \$10,000 have been found by Detectives Killian and Aitman in rooms occupied by Albert C. Fisher under different names at the Jefferson and Southern hotels. Fisher is under arrest on two warrants charging robbery, and is said by the police to be a well-known hotel thief. In a room at the Southern Hotel they found \$10,000 in notes and other items, which are alleged to have been stolen from the room of one of the hotel's guests. Fisher was arrested Thursday on a charge of stealing toilet articles from a room at the Hotel Revere.

ITCHING TORMENTS

Are little patches of Eczema, Tetter, Milk Crust, Psoriasis, etc., on the skin, scalp, or hands of infants or adults which are instantly relieved and speedily cured by baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment, the great emollient Skin Cure.

DENTISTS.
BOSTON STERN DENTAL ROOMS
107 1/2 N. ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Young Woman Finds High Grade for Her Sex's Toil in Busy Business World of St. Louis

Daisy Nirdlinger, Employed by Big Financial Company as Purchasing and Advertising Manager.

GAINED BY PERSISTENCE

Author of "Althea," Determined to Find Employment, First Engages as Solicitor.

BY ROSE MARION.

On girl with grit—Miss Daisy Ella Nirdlinger—has created a new field of employment for women in St. Louis. While others waited she worked. Within the last few days she has been appointed to the position of purchasing agent and advertising manager of one of the large financial companies of St. Louis.

Her duty it is to buy all the supplies used by the company and to attend to the distribution of the same. Also to conduct an advertising campaign for the various departments of the financial company varying as they do from trust company business to the woman's department and including savings accounts and safe deposits.

She must attend to all the advertising and planning.

When anyone in the employ of the financial company wants so much as a pencil that pencil must be issued by Miss Nirdlinger. Same way with erasers and pens and stationery and other things needful in the carrying on of a big business.

She has no assistants, direct or indirect, and receives few directions. "I'm the head and the tail of my department," she said when I asked her concerning those who gave her help.

She must know business. Must be familiar with the needs of the various departments and must stand ready to work out advertising schemes for those that do not advance as they should. Those plans are submitted to the officials and if approved carried out.

No woman holds a position similar to that of Miss Nirdlinger in St. Louis. It was sought by many men and her appointment means a recognition of ability.

Women who complain because no place has been made for them in the world might learn something from the story of Miss Nirdlinger's experience.

She is the daughter of Max Nirdlinger, the late writer and inventor. Her mother was a Miss Myerson of St. Louis. She was given a convent education and a final course at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. The family home was at Fort Wayne, Ind. Three years ago, shortly after they came to St. Louis, her father died.

It became necessary for Miss Nirdlinger to find a position that would yield a fair income. This is what she did:

"I wanted work. I looked many places and at last decided to answer the first advertisement I could find. There was one asking for a solicitor for advertisements for a newspaper."

Her First Experience.

"I went to the office. 'We never employ women,' said the man in charge. 'I can't get men,' I argued. 'I want your advertisement in night after night. You must need someone. Besides, what's the difference. You will pay me on commission as it is and if I succeed or fail it makes no money difference to you.'"

"Come around tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock," he said. I was there at 7:30 and was given a chance. I was able to get results. They had more business college advertisements in their columns that month than they ever had before. I worked there six weeks and then had a better offer.

"An advertising man came to St. Louis. He wanted someone to help him in his work. I went to him as a solicitor. I learned much about advertising. My employer was a genius. My father was also knowing in the ways of advertising and I had gained much from him."

"I was willing to do everything and anything about the office. I shall do the same here."

"As purchasing agent of this company I must remember that it is always 'quality not quantity.'"

"For instance, I could buy a certain kind of pencil at 65 cents for so many or pay 75 cents for the same number. I shall buy the 75 cent quality. The others would break when they were sharpened and not last nearly so long. My work as an advertising solicitor has taught me facts about business houses in St. Louis and I know their stock and business customs well."

The advertising line means much thinking and planning. An idea may come at once or it may be at the end of serious work. Some things in advertising must be done and done over again. In its repetition is strength. For instance, the Prudential company has made the rock of Gibraltar its companion piece for so long that one cannot see it without thinking of the rock without having the Prudential company push itself in. So much for persistence.

Agate love is a novel that which is interesting in the problems that it creates."

Her Ancestors.

Miss Nirdlinger's ancestors lived in Noerdlingen, Bavaria. That town was named for them in 1890, but I think it is better satisfied to be an advertising manager and a purchasing agent than to be a member of the fact that she can trace her ancestors back to royalty.

"Not what they did, but what we can do" is her way of settling the ancestry question. Her main hope is to be some day able to finish a novel that her father left almost completed. She is the author of "Althea," a child's story, and the editor of "America Junior," the official souvenir of the World's Fair and is the story of child life as Miss Nirdlinger knew it.

America Junior is the magazine for young folks established by her and L. M. Jeffers of other business caused Mr. Jeffers to give up his interest in the magazine and leave Miss Nirdlinger in sole charge.

This creator of a new position is a little woman who seems scarcely out of her childhood. Her eyes are brown and after seeing them one knows little else about her, except that her brown hair waves and that she smiles.

Her office and the rooms that connect with it are on the highest floor of the financial company's building. The ceiling is not high and there are gables that mark the presence there suggests that the financial company has selected a little room to live under its aegis and watch its work. The women must see that there is always a story and a song for her every now and then, whenever the advertising pages have to be made ready.

To Ward, Gray via M. & O. R. R.
230 to New Orleans, \$17.10 to Mobile and return, from St. Louis. Proportionately low rates from other points. Through sleepers and diners. St. Louis office, 125 Olive st.



MISS DAISY ELLA NIRDLINGER.

MAYOR TO HEAD FREE BRIDGE COMMISSION

Delegates Pass Measure Providing for Investigation of Municipal Ownership Plan.

A municipal commission, of which Mayor Wells will be the head, is provided by the bill introduced by Delegate William Block, which passed the House of Delegates Friday night.

The president of the Board of Improvement is named as a second member of the committee and Mayor Wells will name three citizens who will act with them.

The commission is to investigate the feasibility of city ownership of a bridge through purchase of one of the bridges now standing or the erection of a new one.

An appropriation of \$2500 is made to aid the commission in the work and a report is to be made within 90 days.

The bill has been under consideration in the ways and means committee for some time and was reported favorably by that committee and adopted without hesitation.

Henry L. Block, assistant clerk of the House, was elected clerk to succeed Judge, who died Friday night of last week. Daniel Corbett was elected assistant clerk.

Delegate McCarthy, chairman of the committee inspecting city institutions, reported the new city hospital would be ready for occupancy within 60 days. Mr. McCarthy says in his opinion the new hospital is too small.

CHADWICK DIAMONDS ARE HELD

Imported Valuables Worth \$110,000 Are in Hands of Collector of Customs Leach.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—Fifty thousand dollars worth of valuables imported by Mrs. Chadwick were held by Collector of Customs Leach by money lenders in the vicinity of New York on his claim that the duty on them was unpaid, and Collector Leach brought them with him on his return today from New York City and Washington.

File makes \$10,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry, furs and lace, which the government holds and which it accuses Mrs. Chadwick of bringing into this country from Europe without paying duty thereon.

Collector Leach positively refused to say in whose possession the property was found.

Mrs. Chadwick, when placed on the stand in the bankruptcy proceedings against her yesterday before Referee Baumgardner, refused at first to be sworn. After a consultation with her attorney she finally consented to take the oath. She was then asked to state her name. She refused to reply to this or any other questions that followed.

SUBURBS TO JOIN IN PARADE

Alton and East St. Louis Accept St. Patrick Invitation.

The line of march for the St. Patrick's day parade has not yet been prepared, but Rev. Father Daniel J. Lavery, grand marshal, says it will be announced as soon as possible.

A meeting of the parish marshals has been called to meet at Knights of Father Mathew Hall, 229 Washington avenue, Sunday night at 7 o'clock, when the official line of march will be discussed and other details completed.

The Irish Catholic parade union met at the Lindell Hotel Friday night. It was reported at the meeting that delegates from East St. Louis and Alton would be in the parade.

Woman Dead; Companion Held.

Edith Treaster, who roomed at 228 Pine street with Edward David, died at the City Hospital early Saturday morning after the husband had been taken to the hospital. David, who was arrested and is held awaiting action of the coroner, David says Miss Treaster took the bath without his knowledge. Miss Treaster was 24 years old and her parents are said to live in Grassy, Ill.

OSLER DEFENDS HIS "YOUTHFUL" THEORY

University Professor Has Written 'Book Declaring Men Past 40 Are Useless.'

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—"La Crise de Quarante Ans"—the crisis of forty years—is the title of the book on which Dr. William Osler has been at work for years. It will contain all the data he has been accumulating to support the conclusions he announced at the Johns Hopkins anniversary celebration this week.

It will be, he believes, a complete answer to the criticism caused by his condemnation of men over 40 years of age to "comparative uselessness" and men over 60 to "absolute uselessness."

Dr. Osler went out of the city to visit a patient and did not know until he returned here that his address had aroused widespread interest. He showed some mild alarm upon returning to his home to find himself confronted by a corps of newspaper men.

"Joking," he said, when asked whether his statements are in any way intended to hurt the feelings of the young, "certainly not. I am very sorry my essay, 'La Crise de Quarante Ans' is not ready for publication now. I think it will show pretty well that the work of a man is done while he is under 40 years of age."

"As I said last Wednesday in my address to the students of the Johns Hopkins University, I am not ready for publication now. I think it will show pretty well that the work of a man is done while he is under 40 years of age."

"Of course," he said, "that was only a pleasantry. I was quoting from Anthony Trollope's 'The Eustace family' in which his story hinged upon the chloremorphine of the old fellow at 40. That is all there is to it. I also modified the old saying for a man same morally at 30, rich mentally at 40, wise spiritually at 60 or never."

JAPAN AND AMERICA COMPARED

Jiro Harada Talks of Patriotism of Two Countries.

"In spite of the cosmopolitan character of the people of the United States, and the disadvantage arising from the immigration of different races from every country of the world, the nation has maintained her position and instilled into the hearts of her people a love for the country that is the strength of the nation," said Jiro Harada, secretary of the World's Fair, at the lecture service held Friday night at the Second Baptist Church, Beaumont and Chestnut streets, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Mr. Harada compared the patriotism of Japan and that of America, saying that the former was due to love for the Emperor, who was believed to be of divine origin, while the latter was due to love for the stars and stripes, which signified unity, freedom and common interests.

He had been bride two weeks.

Miss Nellie Walton of 1727 Longfellow boulevard and Ralph Nims of 1011 Pennsylvania avenue, East St. Louis, have announced to their friends that they were married last week ago at the residence of Father Edward J. Shea of St. Kevin's Catholic Church.

The young people had been sweethearts for several years, and had planned to be married this winter. The death of Miss Walton's father two months ago, however, caused a postponement of the wedding. A time was set for the wedding at the home of the bride's mother. For the present the couple will reside at the home of Mrs. Walton.

New Judge for Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of William H. Seaman of Wisconsin to be United States judge for the Seventh circuit, which includes portions of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Mr. Seaman was born in Wisconsin, and has been practicing law in Chicago for many years. He is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Seaman was born in Wisconsin, and has been practicing law in Chicago for many years. He is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Seaman was born in Wisconsin, and has been practicing law in Chicago for many years. He is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Seaman was born in Wisconsin, and has been practicing law in Chicago for many years. He is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

"I'M GOING TO DIE" AND SO HE DOES

John Hammel, Apparently Well, Truthfully Predicted His Demise Within Hour.

STRANGE VISION CHIDED

Bade Friends Farewell, Went Home and Was Dead Before Doctor Came.

Although apparently in good health and physical condition and in possession of all his faculties, John Hammel, who died Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at his home 3438 Michigan avenue, predicted his death within an hour of the time he made the first prophecy.

Friends who had chided him when he told them of his strange hallucination were stunned when they learned that his gruesome prediction had really come true.

Hammel was employed at a studio at Grand and Finney avenues, and before going to work Wednesday morning stopped at the barber shop of William Agne at 3025 Cherokee street.

It was customary for Hammel each morning to stop at the barber shop and read the morning paper and Wednesday morning when he entered he seemed in good spirits and conversed with other occupants of the place.

Suddenly he arose from his chair and paced up and down the floor, "Filly," he said, addressing Agne, the proprietor, "I'm going to die, and it won't be long."

"Why, man, what's got into your head?" replied Agne.

They chided him about his strange vision and laughed at his sincerity.

"Well," said Hammel, "I'll bid you a last farewell. You will never see me alive again."

With this he grasped the hand of each one of his friends and departed. An hour later he was dead.

Mrs. Hammel states that her husband returned home about 8:30 Wednesday morning and complained of a pain in his chest. He lay down and in a few minutes and Mrs. Hammel, thinking he might be really ill, summoned a doctor. When the doctor arrived Hammel was dead. An inquest was held and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia.

Hammel was 35 years of age and left a widow and five children. He was a native of Iowa and had been at work for years at the time Hammel predicted his death and was horrified to learn that it had really come true.

Hammel's funeral will be held Sunday from his home.

CROKER TO LIVE IN IRELAND

Former Tammany Leader Will Quit England, He Announces Before Sailing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—It is reported that Richard Croker who will sail for Europe today after having arranged for the administration of his son's estate will hereafter reside permanently at his country place near Dublin.

From conversations with his friends here it is learned that he is said to be content that Mr. Croker intends to close out all his English interests, including Wanganui.

So far as known he did not express himself as to the action of those in control of Newmarket Heath in refusing to allow his trainer the use of the grounds there for his horses.

AFTER ARMOR PLATE TRUST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative Vandiver of Missouri introduced the following resolution in the House today:

"Resolved, That the attorney-general inform the House at its earliest convenience whether or not any proceedings have been instituted, either civil or criminal, against the armor plate trust, and if not, why not."

The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

CEYLON TEA

Is pure and delicious. There is no more healthful and invigorating drink than GOOD TEA. Ceylon tea is GOOD TEA. In fact there is no better tea grown. Try it, making it according to directions below and you will know its delights.

HOW TO MAKE IT—Use half the quantity as of other tea, fresh boiling water. Steep four to five minutes.

Highest Award
Insist On
BLANKE'S
GRANT CABBIN CEYLON
TEA
Ceylon Tea

WEAK MEN

STRENGTHEN
DR. SHEFFIELD'S
DENTAL CO. (Over Kiehl's)
715 OLIVE STREET—2d Floor

Children's teeth regulated. We can straighten any teeth by the Alveolar Method. All fine gold work. Absolutely guaranteed. No pain. No dangerous drugs used.

Bridge Work, Alveolar Method.....\$4
Gold Crowns, Alveolar Method.....\$1
Teeth Extracted, Alveolar Method.....\$1
Best Set of Teeth, Alveolar Method.....\$10
Toothache Stopped, Alveolar Method.....\$1

Broken-Down Teeth Made Serviceable

By my new Alveolar Method, which enables me to crown, bridge and extract teeth without pain. No dangerous drugs used.

DR. SHEFFIELD'S
DENTAL CO. (Over Kiehl's)
715 OLIVE STREET—2d Floor

WEDDING FOLLOWS DAY AFTER DIVORCE

Mrs. Emma F. Kramer Marries Dr. Eugene A. Caulfield, Whom Her Husband Is Suing.

STRANGE VISION CHIDED

Bade Friends Farewell, Went Home and Was Dead Before Doctor Came.

Although apparently in good health and physical condition and in possession of all his faculties, John Hammel, who died Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at his home 3438 Michigan avenue, predicted his death within an hour of the time he made the first prophecy.

Friends who had chided him when he told them of his strange hallucination were stunned when they learned that his gruesome prediction had really come true.

Hammel was employed at a studio at Grand and Finney avenues, and before going to work Wednesday morning stopped at the barber shop of William Agne at 3025 Cherokee street.

It was customary for Hammel each morning to stop at the barber shop and read the morning paper and Wednesday morning when he entered he seemed in good spirits and conversed with other occupants of the place.

Suddenly he arose from his chair and paced up and down the floor, "Filly," he said, addressing Agne, the proprietor, "I'm going to die, and it won't be long."

"Why, man, what's got into your head?" replied Agne.

They chided him about his strange vision and laughed at his sincerity.

"Well," said Hammel, "I'll bid you a last farewell. You will never see me alive again."

With this he grasped the hand of each one of his friends and departed. An hour later he was dead.

Mrs. Hammel states that her husband returned home about 8:30 Wednesday morning and complained of a pain in his chest. He lay down and in a few minutes and Mrs. Hammel, thinking he might be really ill, summoned a doctor. When the doctor arrived Hammel was dead. An inquest was held and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia.

Hammel was 35 years of age and left a widow and five children. He was a native of Iowa and had been at work for years at the time Hammel predicted his death and was horrified to learn that it had really come true.

Hammel's funeral will be held Sunday from his home.

CROKER TO LIVE IN IRELAND

Former Tammany Leader Will Quit England, He Announces Before Sailing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—It is reported that Richard Croker who will sail for Europe today after having arranged for the administration of his son's estate will hereafter reside permanently at his country place near Dublin.

From conversations with his friends here it is learned that he is said to be content that Mr. Croker intends to close out all his English interests, including Wanganui.

So far as known he did not express himself as to the action of those in control of Newmarket Heath in refusing to allow his trainer the use of the grounds there for his horses.

AFTER ARMOR PLATE TRUST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative Vandiver of Missouri introduced the following resolution in the House today:

"Resolved, That the attorney-general inform the House at its earliest convenience whether or not any proceedings have been instituted, either civil or criminal, against the armor plate trust, and if not, why not."

The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

CEYLON TEA

Is pure and delicious. There is no more healthful and invigorating drink than GOOD TEA. Ceylon tea is GOOD TEA. In fact there is no better tea grown. Try it, making it according to directions below and you will know its delights.

HOW TO MAKE IT—Use half the quantity as of other tea, fresh boiling water. Steep four to five minutes.

Highest Award
Insist On
BLANKE'S
GRANT CABBIN CEYLON
TEA
Ceylon Tea</

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-212 N. BROADWAY.

The cynics who sneer at "intelligent juries" are again busy.
Elephants and monkeys are said to weep. They would have cried at Butler, Mo.

It was kind in ex-Judge Zachritz to give Kratz a character, but where did he get one to give?

If Prof. Osler really thinks a man is no good after he is 60, he might try to beat Uncle Russell Sage on a stock deal.

Crosses and crowns have been bestowed upon St. Louisans with such lavish liberality that eloquence need not lack stimulus.

By giving President Roosevelt two battleships the Senate will go far toward consoling him for its amendments to the arbitration treaties.

The ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court that "an agreement expressly entered into is not necessary to constitute a violation of law" is a real "trust-buster."

RAISE THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

"This is a billion dollar country," retorted the late "Tom" Reed in response to a taunt on the approach of the Republican appropriation bills to the billion mark.

The retort has passed into history as a boast of the strength, the wealth, the prosperity and the prestige of the United States. The billion mark has been passed, and it is now a billion and a half country; yet we are too parsimonious to give the President of our billion-and-a-half country a decent salary. We are willing to give \$100,000,000 for the support of the navy and \$100,000,000 for the support of the army, but cannot spare more than \$50,000 a year for the head of our \$100,000,000 army and navy.

Members of Congress think nothing of log-rolling millions out of the national treasury for their pet measures, but shake their heads and talk piously about economy when it is proposed to increase the President's salary to \$100,000. A salary of \$100,000 for the President of this great republic is not too large. The present salary is wholly inadequate for his position, his responsibilities and his necessary expenditures. The President ought at least to be placed on a par in the matter of compensation with the best paid president of a bank, a railroad or an insurance company. To refuse him so reasonable an increase is not economy, but ridiculous, hypocritical parsimony.

The same thing may be said of the salaries of cabinet officers and federal judges, which are absurdly inadequate. Congress should rectify these blunders by passing a bill providing adequate salaries for these high offices.

President Roosevelt's salary cannot be increased unless a bill for that purpose is passed before March 4 next, when he enters upon his second term. The constitution prohibits any increase in the President's salary during the term for which he is elected. President Roosevelt should have the benefit of the increase of salary during his second term. It would be specially appropriate to give it to him. There is yet time if Congress will act promptly.

The Post-Dispatch laid the basis of a most interesting discussion in the article published Friday on the subject, "When Will St. Louis Get Its First Million of People?" The subject is well worth discussion, not of a desultory character, but of the most practical kind which will lead to wise and effective action. St. Louisans indulge the hope and the expectation of placing their city in the million class at an early date. They dream and talk about it. Why not make the dream come true? Why not realize the aspiration by vigorous, well-directed effort? The ball has been started—push it along.

THE TERMINAL MONOPOLY.

The legislative investigation of terminal conditions in St. Louis was fruitful of suggestive testimony, which will help to clear the subject of doubts and uncertainties.

Mr. McChesney of the Terminal admitted that the Louisville & Nashville abolished the bridge arbitrary on business which was affected by the competition of the Iron Mountain. He also mentioned the fact that the Chicago & Alton carried freight from St. Louis to Kansas City over the St. Louis bridge and via Roadhouse, for the rates fixed by the competition of the Missouri Pacific.

These facts point clearly to monopoly as the source of the bridge arbitrary. Whenever competition is felt the bridge charge is dropped; monopoly alone protects the imposition.

But the investigation shows that the entire situation is permeated by abuses and unjust practices, which work injury to the commercial interests of the city.

Switching charges, truckage, per diems and other charges, which appear to be imposed on a purely arbitrary principle and without discrimination of varying conditions, are so many handicaps to trade, the accumulation of which makes a burden unduly heavy, a burden which ought not to be borne.

The Legislature has shown commendable activity in probing these abuses, and the legislation proposed will be very helpful to all commercial interests. But the state authorities cannot do all. The problem is too general in its character for any merely local solution. It is a fit subject for the Interstate Commerce Commission; and Congress should be petitioned to supply the legislation needed to empower the commission to act with energy and effect.

There are thirteen railroads entering St. Louis, which, combined into the terminal interest, exercise a monopoly power repugnant to the whole spirit of modern American ideas. That it comes within the power of Congress to redress these wrongs, will hardly be denied. The Northern merger was broken up by the application of the Sherman anti-trust law. If that statute meets conditions in St. Louis, let it be applied. If not, fresh legislation should be procured. State, city and general government should co-operate to extinguish a monopoly which is standing out against the public welfare.

The laws should be so enforced that no Diogenes should ever have to use an electric light to find an honest man in Missouri.

BUT YET A WOMAN.

The young women students of the University of South Dakota revolted against the tyranny of the women members of the faculty and pulled their hair. But when, flushed with victory, they attacked a body of male co-eds they were totally defeated. The girls scratched the young men's faces and yanked their hair out in great bunches. But when the young men retaliated with kisses they fled in disorder and forgave the young men.

A woman's a woman for a' that. Education does not make her any less feminine. All her feminine virtues and faults are left intact, and when it comes to the scratch with a man she is pretty much as when she was respectfully called a female, when fainting was the correct thing, and when Sir Walter Scott or some feminine negativities into womanly passivity and

created real men who were so masculine that they could not conceive how a woman could ever be anything but an animated and charming zero.

The South Dakota incident exemplifies the law of the persistence of type. Woman is stronger, more self-reliant than before, but she is just as womanly, just as feminine—with all her growth, but yet a woman.

The Hot Springs calamity is greater in resultant distress than in money measure. Many hundreds of people have lost their homes and most of their apparel. A better conception of the disaster is afforded by the statement that one-twentieth of the population have been deprived of home and comfort.

To Hot Springs the loss is proportionately what the destruction of 5000 dwellings would be to St. Louis. This city is the nearest metropolis to the scene of devastation. The Hot Springs people have an exceptional claim upon us as neighbors. Action for their relief should be prompt and generous. The Post-Dispatch will take pleasure in forwarding contributions in addition to its own of \$50 already sent.

KING BOODLE GETS A BOOST.

Justice looked like 30 cents in Butler, Mo., when Kratz was acquitted.

For three years the machinery of the law has been working to get Kratz to trial. He was indicted for bribery and fled to Mexico, living in exile, to avoid a trial. The United States government, whose aid was invoked, exhausted the resources of diplomacy and amended the extradition treaty with Mexico to bring the exile back. Kratz was the king-pin of the Council combine. The Suburban deal centered in him. Gov. Folk, when circuit attorney, regarded Kratz's return as one of his greatest triumphs, and President Roosevelt claimed, with pride, a share of the honors.

But twelve small men in Butler, Mo., with strabismic mental vision and atrophied reasoning faculties, nullified all the efforts of the state and nation to vindicate justice and gave King Boodle a vigorous boost.

A man who is piling up money at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week is the subject of an illustrated article in Sunday's Post-Dispatch Magazine. How he is doing it and the probable effect of his financial activity on the future of the country is fully described. A Post-Dispatch reader suggests that a railroad ferry might smash the Terminal combine. This Magazine shows that such a ferry now exists, but that much more is needed. A new bridge project is described, which has tremendous backing and may go through. An ex-reporter of the Post-Dispatch is making a great success as a playwright. One of his best productions is now on the boards in St. Louis. An illustrated page tells about this. Educated apes are doing wonderful stunts, but it does not appear to have been one of that kind which broke up a St. Louis home. There is pathos and humor in the story of this happening, which is fully illustrated. If you want something new and startling in the way of masquerade costumes, the first illustrated page of this Magazine will tell you how to get it. A new version of the Scriptures, absolutely up to date, is described on another page, with examples showing how it differs from all former versions. An article that will please lovers of animal life tells how St. Louis is to become the headquarters of a great wild animal industry. The interests of women are fully represented in this Magazine, which contains many other clever, informing or amusing features.

POST-DISPATCH ANSWERS

Legal questions not answered. Business addresses not given. No hints decided. Write but one question. Sign but one initial. Address all questions, "Answers, Post-Dispatch, City." Use postal cards if convenient.

JOHN K.—No Turkish consul in St. Louis.
B. A. K.—Lake navigation opens April 15.
D.—Scribner publishes "Bride From the Beach."
EDITH—Jefferson Hotel opened April 7, 1904.

E.—Eighth cavalry left on 15th; now in Frisco.
A. J. Y.—Mme. Pernet, McCarthy, 4234 Washington.
A. C.—Write Secretary H. E. Reed, Portland, Ore.

NICORDO—California was never a southern state.
E. C. M.—Lancaster, rank-and-file; accent first syllable.

G. H.—Try writing to Consul Hugh Pitcairn, Hamburg.
PORTUNA—You can destroy all your money publicly.

J. H.—Book, flowers or bonbons for her birthday present.
CLINTON—Frances Hodgson Burnett born Nov. 24, 1849.

E. L. K.—Mardi Gras, May 7; Easter Sunday, April 23.
SOUTHERNER—Alamo, San Antonio; fell March 5, 1836.

PROPHET—May 29, 1832, Monday; Dec. 12, 1830, Sunday.
PLAYWRIGHT—Call up license commissioner, City Hall.

STARK—We know of no nation that can send a projectile through 40 feet of solid granite.

Q. Z.—Write interior department, Washington, for full information in regard to public lands.

JOE S.—Say "I was born in Chicago." "I was born at Chicago" would not be incorrect, however.

P. D. Q.—Washington President, 1789-1797; died Dec. 14, 1799. Were he now living he would be 173 years old.

M. A. R.—We do not recall the date. You might learn about the estate in the Probate Court, Courthouse, Broadway.

G.—An ointment composed of equal parts of tar ointment and oxide of zinc is said to be a good general remedy.

WM. H. K.—Sayaji Rao, rajah of Baroda, and the Emperor of Russia are said to be the richest men in the world.

W.—Week of March 5, Olympic; "Parisian," Garrick, "San Toy," Century, George Cohan in "Little Johnny Jones."

R. L.—We do not recall the execution of any Hebrew in the United States who had served in the army.

E. K. F.—For Blue Jackets' Manual, write Headquarters Army and Navy, Washington, D. C., or ask in book stores.

X. 3.—John O'Neill, who committed suicide at Hot Springs, kept a saloon which he now owns, building now stands.

X.—We don't know the secret of Thurston's floating ball. Celluloid balls are sometimes kept afloat by compressed air.

AZALEA.—To bring azaleas to bloom next season, try watering with weak solution of nitrate of soda once a week.

WM. D.—Get free circular, at Board of Education offices, Ninth and Locust streets, giving full information of schools.

I. X. L.—There is no law regulating birthstones. They are listed differently. You can have the opal in October and the diamond in April if you like.

B.—Full dress, black swallow-tail coat, black trousers, low-cut black or white vest, black patent leather shoes, immaculate linen, small white lawn tie.

POOR WORKINGMAN.—Go to Four Courts and insist upon seeing Clerk Casper J. Wolfe in regard to your witness fees.

M. D.—Chinese women in St. Louis, 6 or 7.
LORETO—Diet, mastication, exercise, pure air, pure water and applied cocoa butter at drug store might fatten your face. Massage eye wrinkles toward temples.

MRS. F.—Filthy premises should be at once reported to the health commissioner. House should be disinfected. A written contract providing that it shall be kept in good repair.

MRS. C. F.—Sword-fish is 10 to 12 feet long, with upper jaw prolonged forward in shape of a bony sword. With this sword it pierces its prey and has penetrated several thick-skinned fishes.

W. Z.—The Oregon flows from the Rocky mountains in British Columbia through Washington to the boundary of Oregon, and from that point westward it is the boundary of Oregon and Washington until it falls into the Pacific.

L. W. S.—The best speller at the World's Fair is thought to have been the Barker for Mysterious Asia; he was said to be Bourke Cockran's double. Some, however, say that the crippled Barker was exact. The names of both have escaped us.

E. D.—Smallpox pittings can be effaced by a special treatment, which is much like the treatment for face skinning. Be sure you visit a specialist who understands his business thoroughly. Slight pittings might be removed by massage and cocoa butter.

ALFRED.—We know of no American city with public ownership of all its street railways. Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Newcastle, Nottingham and other English cities have street railways. Scotland, Glasgow, has street railways. 170,000,000 passengers over its own street railways.

R. HEYDT.—No law specifies how much money a man must have to prevent his arrest for vagrancy. If you have money that will keep you for a few days and are to get more at home, you are not likely to be molested. The arrest of vagrants is intended to be a preventive of crime and not for the annoyance of honest men.

Mary Jane Spoils Papa's Highball

Showing How She Interfered with Two Large and Burning Thirsts



Today Is the Day

From Medical Talk.

OW is the time. Today is the day of salvation. Not tomorrow. Not yesterday.

The majority of people destroy the beauty, the security and the comfort that life ought to bring by falling to live in the present. Regrets as to the past misgivings as to the future, are the devils that possess most people.

Today demands the full measure of our interest, our vitality and our appreciation. Yesterday is past. We cannot fix it up at all. If we made mistakes, let them go. Brooding over them will not help the matter one bit. Such conduct only weakens us for the duties of today.

Arise each morning on a new day. Let the dead past bury its own dead. Concentrate your whole being into the present. Do not worry about the future. Tomorrow will take care of itself. If we do our duty today, Take no anxious thought about the morrow. After awhile tomorrow will come, then we will deal with tomorrow the same as we are dealing with today.

Do not worry. Do not dread. Do not fear. Just go calmly about the things that are before you now, and the future will take care of itself. You will be a thousand times better able tomorrow and next day to solve your problems after having refused to be bothered with them beforehand. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Do not borrow trouble from tomorrow. Wait until you get there. Maybe you will find that there is no trouble after all.

Do not belaud your present life by rummaging on what might have been. Let it all go. Enjoy yourself. Be satisfied. Enjoy yourself, just now. Just now.

Brother Dickey's Dream.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Hit's strange," said Brother Dickey, "dat I dreamed er you all night las' night, en you do fust man I meet dis mawnin' kunnel."

"Well, what did you dream?"
"I gwine ter tell you: I dreamed dat I, me right whar you standin' dat, en lookin' des as well en happy as what you lookin' now, en what you reckon you said ter me?"

"Go ahead and tell it!"
"You put yo' han' in yo' pocket—lak dis; you turned yo' head sideways—lak dis; en you spoke out in meelin'—lak dis: 'You looks lak yo' house rent is due. Heah's de money fer it! I well knows dat you ain't got no free food. Heah's de money fer it! You got a hungry sto. Den close you wearin' is mighty ragged. Heah's a warm overcoat fer you! En take dis dollar en buy you a dram!'"

Here Brother Dickey paused for breath, and then said:

"Den's de very words you said ter me in my dream, kunnel—sho' en you standin' whar you is!"

"But," said the colonel, "suppose I should do all that for you—where would I be?"

"Whar would you be? Why, you'd be smotherin' en asober dan ever you was since de day you raise en do'n later de worl'!"

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER VIEWS

This Morning's Comment on Today's News by the Leading Metropolitan Journals.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The World calls the decision of Congress to return the battleflags a "graceful act." In discussing the happy agreement, it says: "Both the House and Senate have passed by unanimous vote a bill authorizing the return of the battleflags to the government's possession. There were 54 flags of different states stored in the war department. Of these about 100 are Union and 400 Confederate. On the recommendation of Adjutant-General Drum and Secretary of War Endicott, President Cleveland, in his first term, ordered all the remaining flags restored. So great was the outcry in the North, that Mr. Cleveland withdrew his order on the ground that the disposition of the flags lay with Congress."

"Not a word of protest is now heard from any quarter. Not a member of Congress opposes by voice or vote this graceful act. It is a happy sign of a reunited country when a proposal that 20 years ago provoked angry controversy is now accepted in the spirit of kindness."

At last Gov. Vardaman has won the approval of his hitherto severe critics. The Tribune says today: "Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi has said and done many things deserving of severe condemnation. The Tribune has felt compelled to take a leading part in the general censure to which he has exposed himself, and for that reason is under special obligation to speak with respect and admiration of his resolute endeavors to free an accused negro from the fury of the mob. If all public officials shared his abhorrence of lawlesses masquerading as the higher law and his intrepid spirit, mob rule would soon be left to few defenders and no field in which to practice its enormities."

Influence of Newspapers.
Judge D. Cary Herrick, the late defeated candidate for governor of New York, told the editors at the newspaper banquet this week that the influence of the press was waning. The Times takes issue today in an editorial in part as follows: "Judge Herrick is mistaken. The newspapers were never so powerful; at no time in the past have they so shaped, guided and influenced public opinion as at the present time."

"He altogether misapprehends the nature of the modern newspaper. In the early years of this republic newspapers were taken, read and valued for their editorial opinions. The modern newspaper is a pack of news, a bundle of information, a chronicle of the deeds and sayings of all sorts of men. Well edited newspapers put the news of the world before their readers without bias or partisan color."

"Newspapers have large circulations nowadays and there is no law compelling the reader of a newspaper to accept its editorials. His study of its news columns may give him a basis for opinions of his own quite contrary to those entertained by the editor. In a multitude of cases this is beyond all questions true, for newspapers of large circulation have readers of every political party and shade of opinion."

"Take Judge Parker's case. He was a good candidate, of qualities and abilities that should command popular confidence and support. The very newspapers that editorially supported him, nevertheless, through their news columns, made his election impossible, and this without any

division of allegiance or any shade of treacherous purpose."

"It was influence of the newspapers, of the news of the newspapers, that gave to Mr. Roosevelt his overwhelming preponderance of votes. If there had been no American press Judge Parker might have been elected."

"Judge Herrick should remember, too, that editorially, newspapers frequently labor under the disadvantages of being in advance of public opinion. They keep on educating, sometimes through barren and discouraging years, until in the end an effective public opinion is aroused and the cause triumphs."

"Or the newspapers may combat delusions and heresies with all their might, yet see their grain possession of an always larger circle of minds until at length truth becomes mighty and prevails." The sound press of the country fought the free silver delusion for 25 years. Would the Judge maintain that the editorial pages of the newspapers were without influence in bringing about the defeat of Bryan?"

The Evening Post says that the Senate has several times showed signs of wishing to rebuke the President for unnecessarily loading up the retired list of the army for the purpose of getting them out of active service. Now, however, Congress has finally given him a free hand by agreeing to the bill to place Senator Hawley of Connecticut on the retired list with the rank of brigadier-general.

"A more inexcusable bestowal of a rich government favor has not been seen since Representative Boutelle of Maine was made a retired captain in the navy when stricken with an incurable disease," says the Post.

"The retired lists were obviously not intended to be the refuge of aged or decrepit politicians. To make matters worse, the House, in agreeing to retire Senator Hawley, added an amendment similarly retiring Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, one of the most gallant of our German-American Civil war generals. Neither of these men has been connected with the army since 1866. Gen. Osterhaus having lived in Mannheim, Germany, for the last 20 years."

Roosevelt's Quotations.
The Sun thinks Mr. Roosevelt is very bad at quoting great authors. For instance, at Philadelphia, Wednesday, he quoted Washington as saying: "To be prepared for war is the most effective means of preserving peace." The Sun says: "This maxim appears neither in Washington's farewell address, nor, so far as we are aware, in any other speech or writing uttered by the father of his country."

"What Washington said about the preparation for war was this: 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'"

"The difference between the 'preparing' and the 'incurable' version presented by Mr. Roosevelt is not merely verbal. Washington declared that adequate provision for national defense was 'one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.' Mr. Roosevelt is not merely verbal. Washington declared that adequate provision for national defense was 'one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'"

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letters on all matters of public interest are received and printed, this department. To insure publication be brief, brief suggestions, complaints, etc., can be written in much less than the 100-word limit. "Full it down."

Back to Chicago.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
In your column of Letters from the People, Feb. 24, you ask how many such as these are leaving St. Louis on account of high rents? Well, here is a family of four more leaving for the same reason. We cannot find a place to live in, with any of the conveniences to which we are used, and as wages are better and rents lower and the city cleaner, we are going back to Chicago.
E. R. K.

Not Enough Street Lights.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Kindly publish for the benefit of South St. Louis sufferers: From Eighteenth street on Gravois avenue to Shennadoh avenue we have four out of eighteen lights burning. Why is this? On McNair avenue and on Gravois avenue is Engine House No. 1. When called they usually take Gravois avenue or Shennadoh avenue east, at Gravois and Mississippi is a very short curve for the Bellefontaine street cars, which could cause an accident. At Eighteenth street the cars turn right, and at intersection of the street, which could cause another. At the Consumers' Brewing Co. are three wagon ways, with no lights, wagons leaving and entering at all hours—another chance for accidents. When they happen, the question is asked, How did it all come about? Nothing would be said if the government employees are in favor of a system and half a hundred other things will have to hang out lanterns.
A CITIZEN.

Veterinary College Needed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I notice in your issue, column, where the government employees are in favor of a veterinary college in St. Louis, Mo.
On behalf of the unemployed in this city, who would only be too willing to attend a veterinary college, if an opportunity were offered them, as many of them are as myself that could afford as well as spare the time to attend here, but could not afford to go to any other city. There is no reason why a college of this kind should not prosper here. It is small or better than in Kansas City or Cincinnati, as St. Louis is larger than either and affords a much better opportunity to find work and earn sufficient money to tide them over their vacation.
A CLERK.

A Stranger's Advice.

I have noted quite a number of letters published in your valuable paper in regard to St. Louis and a million inhabitants. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think that it would be a good idea for the writers of these letters to use what some of them have in helping to make St. Louis fit for their present population to live in before trying for a million inhabitants?
Just look at the streets and street car system and half a hundred other things which need looking after before trying for more misery.

What St. Louis wants before anything else is to get rid of some of her old-time notions, and old-time politicians, and old-time blood in office. Men who will do as well as any thing.

The second in Chicago says: "What was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us." So it is with St. Louis at the present day. Let us wake up and change that saying; make it: "Our fathers built it, let us improve it," and when they have done the million, or two million will flock here and help the good work along.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

Not Far From It.

We never told a lie, but I'll wager just the same, that he once whispered confidentially to many a home body that he was going to I'll bet that he could listen to the neighbor's side recte. And favor them with mild applause and listen with delight. And when the horse tapped at his door I'll bet that he could still be around and say: "Come in, my friends, I'm glad to see you, sir."
—DETROIT TRIBUNE.

